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which the speaker wishes to comment. *Aliquis dicat*, therefore, is a paratactic condition, to which the idea of saying implied in what follows is the conclusion. We have the same ('postulative') use of the subjunctive of determined futurity in the passage from Petronius 77, quoted below, and in As. 465, quoted in the preceding paragraph^a.

The frequent use of *aliquis dicet*, as in Cicero, In Pisonem 68, furnishes almost conclusive evidence that the modal meaning of *aliquis dicat* was that of determined futurity. Evidence of the same kind is furnished by the use of *aliquis (quispiam) dixerit*, if *dixerit* is future perfect indicative, as Roby, Elmer, and Kroll maintain.

With the *sit* of the stereotyped *forsitan* should be considered the *fuat* of Pseud. 432 *Fors fuat an istaec dicta sint mendacia*. Here the speaker does not wish to say, 'It is possible that there is a chance whether'. Possibly the three words had come to be felt as a single adverb, but originally the meaning was 'It shall (is bound to) be a chance whether'. The subject of the verb has in it the idea of possibility; but that fact does not control the modal meaning of the verb. In Hec. 610 we have *fors* as the subject of *fuat* with a true optative meaning. Nor does *fors* when used adverbially give to the verb a 'potential' meaning. If it did, we should have to recognize a 'potential' indicative in Vergil, Aen. 11.50 *Fors et vota facit*. . . . The *sit* of *forsitan* (*fors sit an*) originally had the determined futurity meaning, as had *fuat* in *fors fuat an*.

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(To be concluded)

GERMAN VOCABULARY ENGLISH FROM GERMAN, THROUGH LATIN

Since many compound words in German have the same significance as words similarly compounded in Latin, and since these Latin words have in a large number of cases been incorporated into the English language, the pupil who is translating German will not infrequently be helped materially in finding the exact equivalent of a German word by first rendering the component parts of the word into the corresponding Latin compound. For example, take the word *Mitleid*. *Mit*, 'with', = Latin *con*; *leid*, 'suffering', = *passio* (from *pator*, *passus*). Hence, *Mitleid* = 'compassion'. Not only is there the advantage mentioned above, but, what is more important, this connection of ideas once discovered tends to fix meanings in a way otherwise impossible. In other words, this method tends to

^aCompare Kroll 7.123, 133. There seems to be little value in the comparison of *aliquis dicat* with *τις εἴπωσι*, Od. 6.275 and elsewhere, *τις εἴπωσι*—if that be the correct reading—, Od. 6.479, or *τις ἐπέει*, Il. 7.91, and elsewhere. In Aeschylus, Sept. 913, *τάχ' ἂν τις εἴπωσι*, the idea of possibility is expressed by *τάχ' ἂν*, just as it is by *fortasse* in Cicero, Sull. 84 *Dicet fortasse quispiam*.

increase, in a very positive way, the vocabulary, both active and passive.

Below is a table of the commonest German prefixes with their Latin equivalents, and examples of their occurrence in words that can be rendered into English through the medium of Latin, as outlined above.

Ab, Latin *de*, *e*, *ex*: Abartung, degeneration; abbauen, demolish; abbitten, deprecate; Abmagerung, emaciation.

an, Latin *in*, *ad*: anfänglich, incipient; Annäherung, approach, approximation; Anpassung, adaptation.

auf, Latin *super*, *ad*, *in*: Aufbau, superstructure; Aufhäufung, accumulation; Auflage, impost.

aus, Latin *e*, *ex*: ausarbeiten, elaborate; Ausdruck, expression; Ausgiessung, effusion; ausgenommen, except.

be, Latin *con*: Bestand, constancy; bestätigen, confirm; Bestärkung, corroboration; begreifen, comprehend.

durch, Latin *per*, *trans*: Durchbohrung, perforation; Durchseihung, percolation; durchscheinend, translucent (compare the Greek derivative diaphanous); Durchgang, transit.

ein, Latin *in*: einäschern, incinerate; Einkleidung, investiture; Einschluss, inclusion.

ent, Latin *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *di*, *dis*: Entführer, abductor; enthaupten, decapitate; entsetzen, depose; entdecken, discover, detect; Entehrung, dishonoring; Entschuldigung, exculpation; entwurzeln, eradicate.

er, Latin *e*, *ex*: erbittlich, exorable; Erhöhung, exaltation.

fort, Latin *pro*: Fortschritt, progress; fortstossen, propel.

ge, Latin *con*: Gefolge, consequence; Gehalt, contents; Gestirn, constellation.

miss, Latin *di*, *dis*: Misslaut, dissonance; Missvergnügung, dissatisfaction.

mit, Latin *con*: mitarbeiten, cooperate; Mitklang, consonance; Mitleid, compassion.

nach, Latin *post*: Nachschrift, postscript.

über, Latin *super*, *trans*: Ueberblick, survey; überzählig, supernumerary; Übergang, transition; Uebersendung, transmission.

um, Latin, *circum*: Umgang, circuit; umliegend, circumjacent; umschiffen, circumnavigate.

un, Latin *in*: unendlich, infinite; unerschöpflich, inexhaustible; Unmacht, impotence.

unter, Latin *sub*: unterschreiben, subscribe; unterseeisch, submarine; unterwerfen, subject.

ver, Latin *de*, *dis*, *ex*: verbeten, deprecate; verzüglich, delaying, dilatory; Verdreher, distorter; verweiben, effeminate.

vor, Latin (*prae*), *pre*, *pro*: voranordnen, preordain; vorführen, produce.

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